

14

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=> s phytostenol? or phytosterol? or sitostenol? or sitosterol? or sitostanol?

L1 2060 PHYTOSTENOL? OR PHYTOSTEROL? OR SITOSTENOL? OR SITOSTEROL? OR
SITOSTANOL?

=> s conjugated(w)fatty(w)acid? or linoleic(w)acid? or
unsaturat?(w)fatty(w)acid? or glyceride?

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 44262 CONJUGATED(W) FATTY(W) ACID? OR LINOLEIC(W) ACID? OR
UNSATURAT?(
W) FATTY(W) ACID? OR GLYCERIDE?

=> s hypocholest? or lower?(a)cholest? or reduct(a)cholest?

L3 3808 HYPOCHOLEST? OR LOWER?(A) CHOLEST? OR REDUCT(A) CHOLEST?

=> s l1 and l2

L4 711 L1 AND L2

=> s l4 and l3

L5 ANSWER 62 OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997039355 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE BOTANICAL DRUGS
 TITLE (FRENCH): MEDICAMENTS BOTANIQUE DE QUALITE PHARMACEUTIQUE
 INVENTOR(S): KHWAJA, Tasneem, A.; FRIEDMAN, Elliot, P.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PHARMAPRINT, INC.; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9739355	A1	19971023
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE GH HU IL IS JP KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1997-US6988		19970415
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1996-08/632273		19960415
ABEN	The present invention relates generally to botanical materials and methods for making such materials in medicinally useful and pharmaceutically acceptable forms. More particularly, the present invention relates to the use of compositional and activity fingerprints in the processing of botanical materials to produce drugs which qualify as pharmaceutical grade compositions which are suitable for use in clinical or veterinary settings to treat and/or ameliorate diseases, disorders or conditions.		
ABFR	Materiaux botaniques et procede de production desdits materiaux sous une forme acceptable sur le plan medical et sur le plan pharmaceutique. Plus particulierement, la presente invention concerne l'utilisation d'empreintes digitales de composition et d'activite dans le traitement de materiaux botaniques pour produire des medicaments qui presentent les caracteristiques requises de compositions de qualite pharmaceutique appropriees pour etre utilisees dans des milieux cliniques ou veterinaires pour traiter et/ou ameliorer les maladies, les troubles et les etats pathologiques.		

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997023234 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): BALANITES AEGYPTIACA METHOD OF TREATMENT
 TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT PAR BALANITES AEGYPTIACA
 INVENTOR(S): HAMID, Osman, Abd El Moneim
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL; HAMID, Osman, Abd El Moneim
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9723234	A1	19970703
DESIGNATED STATES:	AM AT AU CA CN DE GB JP KE RU US		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1995-SD1		19951223
ABEN	This patent application deals with the revealing of the effectiveness of Balanites aegyptiaca bark aqueous extract in treatment of both experimental obstructive jaundice in rats and infective hepatitis in humans. It also reveals the magnitude of safety of the		

aqueous extract. Intraperitoneal administration of the aqueous extract (15-60 % w/v) to biliary ducts-ligated rats (i.e. experimentally-induced obstructive jaundice) for 3 days in doses of 1.2-4.8 g bark/kg/day (equivalent to 4.91-29.64 mg of freeze-dried aqueous extract/kg) significantly reduced the blood bilirubin concentration by 22-45.9 %. The LD50 values in mice were 33 g bark (= 1320 mg of freeze-dried aqueous extract (F.D.E.) per kg intraperitoneally and 136 g bark (= 5440 mg of freeze-dried aqueous extract) per kg orally. Oral treatment of rats with 65-1625 mg F.D.E./kg/day for 21 days did not produce any significant changes in blood haematological parameters, various blood constituents, locomotor activity, behaviour or respiration as it did not affect any of the vital organs such as the heart, lungs, kidney, spleen, liver and gastrointestinal tract. There was no teratogenicity in rats. Similarly, feeding chicks with the powdered bark mixed in the normal daily food at a level of 2 % or 10 % did not induce any significant changes in blood cellular elements and constituents. Treatment of 242 patients with infective hepatitis with the aqueous extract (15 % w/v) at doses of 30 ml 3 times daily for 3 days resulted in complete treatment of 82 % of the patients with no bile in urine on the 5th day, 11 % of the patients improved in 10 days, 6 % in 2 weeks and 1 % death. The treatment was very well tolerated by the patients without any side effects or complications.

ABF On a mis en evidence l'efficacite d'un extrait aqueux de l'ecorce de *Balanites aegyptiaca* dans le traitement a la fois de l'ictere obstructif experimental du rat et de l'hepatite infectieuse chez l'homme.

On a egalement mis en evidence le caractere peu nocif de cet extrait aqueux. L'administration par voie intraperitoneale de l'extrait aqueux (15 a 60 % poids/volume) a des rats aux canaux biliaires lies (c'est-a-dire des rats atteints d'ictere obstructif provoque a des fins d'experience), cette administration etant effectuee sur trois jours et en doses allant de 1,2 a 4, 8 g d'ecorce par kilo et par jour (l'equivalent de 4,91 a 29,64 mg d'extrait aqueux lyophilise par kilo), a entraine une reduction sensible, allant de 22 a 45,9 %, de la concentration de bilirubine dans le sang. Les valeurs de la LD50 chez les souris etaient les suivantes: 33 g d'ecorce (= 1320 mg de l'extrait aqueux lyophilise (E.A.L.)) par kilo en administration par voie intraperitoneale; et 136 g d'ecorce (= 5440 mg de l'extrait aqueux lyophilise) par kilo en administration par voie orale. Le traitement par voie orale des rats a l'aide de 65 a 1625 mg d'E.A.L. par kilo et par jour n'a entraine aucune variation significative des parametres hematologiques, des differents constituants du sang, de l'activite locomotrice, du comportement ou de la respiration, car il n'a eu aucun effet au niveau des organes vitaux tels que le coeur, les poumons, les reins, la rate, le foie et le tube digestif. Aucune teratogenicite n'a ete detectee chez les rats. De meme, l'adjonction d'ecorce pulverulente a raison de 2 a 10 % aux aliments quotidiens habituels de poussins n'a provoque aucune variation significative des constituants et elements cellulaires du sang. Le traitement de 242 malades atteints d'hepatite infectieuse a l'aide de l'extrait aqueux (15 % poids/volume) en doses de 30 ml trois fois par jour pendant trois jours a eu les resultats suivants: 82 % des malades, n'ayant plus de bile dans les urines au cinquieme jour, etaient completement gueris; l'etat de 11 % des malades s'est ameliore apres dix jours; l'etat de 6 % s'est ameliore apres quinze jours; et 1 % sont decedes. Les malades ont tres bien tolere le traitement et n'ont souffert d'aucun effet secondaire ni d'aucune complication.

-L5 ANSWER 64 OF 99
ACCESSION NUMBER:
TITLE (ENGLISH):
OF

PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
1997019679 PCTFULL
USE OF NADPH OXIDASE INHIBITORS FOR THE MANUFACTURE

A

TITLE (FRENCH):

MEDICAMENT FOR PREVENTION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS
UTILISATION D'INHIBITEURS DE LA NADPH-OXYDASE POUR LA

PREPARATION
D'UN MEDICAMENT DESTINE A LA PREVENTION DE
L'ATHEROSCLEROSE

INVENTOR(S): HOLLAND, James, A.; JOHNSON, David, K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW
YORK
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9719679	A2	19970605
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1996-US19053		19961127
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	US 1995-8/562767		19951127
ABEN	A method for the prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis and its related diseases in mammals, in which an NADPH oxidase inhibitor is administered, is provided. The NADPH oxidase inhibitor prevents the production of reactive oxygen species upon exposure of endothelial cells to atherogenic LDL levels, thus resulting in decreased endocytosis and vascular hyperpermeability. Preferred NADPH oxidase inhibitors are of formula (I). Additionally, there is provided a diagnostic method for predicting risk of a human patient to atherosclerotic-related diseases.		
ABF	L'invention concerne une methode de prevention et de traitement de l'atherosclerose et des pathologies voisines chez les mammiferes, dans laquelle on administre un inhibiteur de la NADPH-oxydase. Cet inhibiteur empeche la production de formes actives de l'oxygene due a l'exposition des cellules endotheliales a des taux atherogenes de LDL-cholesterol, entrainant une diminution de l'endocytose et une hyperpermeabilite vasculaire. La formule des inhibiteurs preferes de la NADPH-oxydase est la suivante (I). L'invention concerne egalement une methode diagnostique permettant de determiner, chez un patient humain, la predisposition aux maladies liees a l'atherosclerose.		
L5	ANSWER 65 OF 99		
ACCESSION NUMBER:	PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent 1997010224 PCTFULL		
TITLE (ENGLISH):	BENZOXAZEPINE COMPOUNDS, THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE AS LIPID LOWERING AGENTS		
TITLE (FRENCH):	COMPOSES DE BENZOXAZEPINE, LEUR PRODUCTION ET LEUR UTILISATION EN TANT QU'AGENT D'ABAISSMENT DES NIVEAUX DE LIPIDES		
INVENTOR(S):	YUKIMASA, Hidefumi; SUGIYAMA, Yasuo; TOZAWA, Ryuichi		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.; YUKIMASA, Hidefumi; SUGIYAMA, Yasuo; TOZAWA, Ryuichi		
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.:	English		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		
PATENT INFORMATION:			

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9710224	A1	19970320
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS KG KR KZ LC LK LR MD MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA US UZ VN KE LS MW UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1996-JP2596		19960912
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	JP 1995-7/235457		19950913
ABEN	This invention provides new benzoxazepine compounds represented by formula (I), wherein R stands for a lower alkyl group optionally		

substituted with a hydroxyl group, X stands for an optionally substituted carbamoyl group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group having a deprotonatable hydrogen atom, R1 stands for a lower alkyl group and W stands for a halogen atom having activities of

lowering

cholesterol-level and lowering triglyceride-level, and being useful for

prophylaxis and therapy of hyperlipidemia.

ABF Cette invention se rapporte a de nouveaux composes de benzoxazepine, representes par la formule (I), ou R represente un groupe alkyle inferieur eventuellement substitue par un groupe hydroxyle, X represente un groupe carbamoyle eventuellement substitue ou un groupe heterocyclique eventuellement substitue comportant un atome d'hydrogene deprotonable, R1 represente un groupe alkyle inferieur et W represente un atome d'halogene. De tels composes possedent des activites d'abaissement du niveau de cholesterol et d'abaissement du niveau de triglycerides et ils sont utiles dans la prophylaxie et la therapie de l'hyperlipidemie.

=> d kwic 62-65

L5 . . . OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent

62
DETD FIG. 7 shows the inhibition of specific 3 H-DHT binding by increasing concentrations of **linoleic acid** ethyl ester.

via GI, anti-rheumatic, anti-spasmodic, anti-ulcer, antibacterial, antimutagenic, antioxidant, antiviral, arthritis, asthma, blood pressure, benign prostatic hyperplasty (BPH), bronchial asthma, bronchitis, calmative, cerebral circulatory disturbances, **cholesterol lowering**, cirrhosis, dermatological anti-inflammatory, diabetes, diuretic, drastic cathartic, dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, environmental stress, expectorant, free radical scavenger, GI distress, hemorrhoids, hepatitis, hepatoprotective, hyperlipidemia, hyperprolactinemia, immunomodulatory activity, increase. . .

A comprehensive search of the literature on Saw Palmetto (Serenio repens) indicated that **phytosterols** (0-

sitosterol),

fatty acids (palmitic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, myristic and lauric acids), as well as their ethyl esters, are the components of Saw Palmetto with the most consistent bioactivity in a number of assays [fatty acids/esters: 5 α -reductase (Weisser, 1996, supra), androgen receptors (Casarosa, 1988); **phytosterols** (especially **-sitosterol**

, although less than 10% of the activity of estradiol):

was carried

out. The results of this analysis are shown in the summary table for Saw Palmetto. K,, displacements for auric acid ester, **Linoleic acid** ester and extract #3 are shown in Figs.

65 -

SUMMARY TABLE

Saw Palmetto Extract - Biological Assay Results
Component/Extract Androgen Cox1 Cox2 5-Lipc,
Fraction Receptor

Lauric Acid Negative Negative Negative Negative
Linoleic Acid Negative Negative Negative Negative
Linolenic Acid Negative 233uM Negative 12 uM
Myristic Acid Negative Negative Negative Negative
Oleic Acid Negative Negative Negative Negative
Palmitic. . .

Beta-**Sitosterol** 60% @ 10uM Not tested Not tested Not tested
* See Discussion in The Pharmaprinting of Saw Palmetto section
**Dry Residue zero. . .

linolenic acid (233 AM in COX-1, 12 AM in S-LIPO); **linoleic acid** ethyl ester (6 AM in androgen receptor assay); lauric acid ethyl ester (130 nM in androgen receptor assay); and **sitosterol** (-10pM in the androgen receptor assay). Because none of the extracts were active in the COX-1 and 5-LIPO assay, the androgen receptor. . .

200. A capsule of sample #3 contains the following proportions of the ethyl esters of lauric acid (0.036 W/Woi; 228 MWt) and **linoleic acid** (0.115 WIW-16; 308 MWt) .1 A calculation of the per cent contribution of the androgen receptor bioactivity of lauric acid ethyl ester relative. . . multiplied times the amount of lauric acid ethyl ester present (0.03696W/W) and then divided by the lauric acid ethyl ester observed IC,, (130 0-**sitosterol** is present in -0.2% W/W of the total extract. The activity of purified 0-**sitosterol** (-10 AM).

Due to the preliminary nature of these results, g-**sitosterol** is not included in the calculation.

corrected for the molecular weight $(3,500\text{nM} \times 200 \text{ MWt} \times 0.035\text{S} \times 100) / (130\text{nM} \times 228 \text{ MWt})$ 83.90M. The per cent contribution of **linoleic acid** ethyl ester using the same formula is calculated as follows: $(3.5\text{yM} \times 200 \times 0.1146 \times 100) / (6\text{yM} \times 308) = 4.4\%$. Thus,. . .

active component multiplied by the minimal percentage of the biological activity required, e.g., $(0.036\% \text{ W/W} \times 25\% \text{ } 0.00911 \text{ W/W})$ for lauric acid. Similarly, for **linoleic acid**

must account for 0.42%. Alternatively, the requirements are established such the combination of the two esters accounts for at least 250-. of the. . .

that each component account for 50*-. of the bioactivity, the sample must contain at least 0.018% W/W lauric acid ester or 0.849-. **linoleic acid** ester.

each component account for 70% of the bioactivity, the sample must contain at least 0.025% W/W lauric acid ester or 1.176% W/W **linoleic acid** ester.

that each component account for 80% of the bioactivity, the sample must contain at least 0.029% W/W lauric acid ester or 1.344% **linoleic acid** ester.

9.6.6. MISCELLANEOUS COMPOUNDS IN ST. JOHN'S WORT

Choline, carotenoids (lutein, violaxanthin, cis-throlloxanthin, throllichromone), beta-**sitosterol**, pectin, phlobaphene and rhodan; caffeic (0.1%), chlorogenic,

isovalerianic, lauric, myristic, nicotinic (0.12% in leaves), palmitic and stearic acids; amino acids including cysteine, GABA (0.7. . .

Intens. Care 23:449-454). Others have reported ginger showing antiplatelet activity, preventing mucosal damage, a **hypocholesterolemic** activity, cardiovascular activity, cardiostimulant activity, anti-inflammatory activity and antipyretic activity (Mustafa et al., 1993, J. Drug Dev.

naturalized

everywhere, and a member of the primrose family. The seeds have about 14% oil content of which the oil is **cis linoleic acid** (50-70%). The next most prevalent component is **gamma-linoleic acid** (7-10%). The primary active component is thought to be **gamma-linoleic acid** (GLA). The dose for GLA supplementation conditions is 600-6,000 mg per day for atopic eczema. The dosage is 250 mg capsules taken. . .

19.6 CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Chemical analysis is performed using HPLC for the **linoleic acid** and other essential fatty acids (Cisowski et al., 1993, Phytoterapia 64(2).155-162). The chemicals are also analyzed as described in the Saw Palmetto. . .

Essential fatty acids, **gamma linoleic acid**, **cis linoleic acid** are the primary components.

activity

has been studied in a rat model (Kamanna and Chandrasekhar, 1984, Indian J. Med. Res. 79:580-583). There it was observed that the **hypocholesteremic** activity of garlic is only in the essential oil fraction. Others have reported that Garlic reduces thrombocyte aggregation in a clinical study (Kiesewetter. . .

Green tea has many clinical indications including anti-cancer activity, **lowering cholesterol** activity, platelet aggregation activity and blood thinning activity. Green tea has also been implicated in increasing longevity. A primary indication is anti-cancer activity. . .

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HPLC

The components present in Ivy include saponins (2.5-60-.), (Y-hederin, oleanolic-acid glycosides, hederacoside C, rhamnose; flavonol glycosides, kaempferol 3-rutinoside; traces; sterols stigmasterol, **sitosterol**, cholesterol, campesterol, a-spinasterol, and Sa-stigma-7-en-3fl-ol; scopolin, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, the sesquiterpene hydrocarbons germacrene, P-elemene, lobinol and antigenic catechols (Bisset, 1994).

licochalcones A

and B, 4-hydroxychalcone, etc.), coumarins (umbelliferone, herniarin, liquocoumarin, glycerin, etc.), triterpenoids (liquiritic acid, glycyrrhetol, glabrolide, isoglabrolide, licoic acid, P-amyrin, 18-O-glycyrrhetinic acid, etc.), sterols (0-**sitosterol**, stigmasterol, 22,23-dihydrostigmasterol etc.), 2-200-. starch, 3-14% sugars (glucose and sucrose), lignin, amino acids (proline, serine,

aspartic acid, etc.), amines (asparagine, betaine, choline), gums, . . .

luteolin, quercetin, kaempferol, schaftoside, isoschaftoside, saponaretin, saponarin, vitexin, orientin, and rutin; a cyanogenic glucoside, gynocardin (0.01%); sugars (raffinose and sucrose predominant); sterols (stigmasterol and **sitosterol**); n-non-acosane, and gum, among others.

powdered extract with .020-. **phytosterols**, and a soft extract with .50-. **phytosterols** and 700-. fatty acids. Also, pumpkin seed lipophilic extract is available from Indena s.a. (Milan, Italy). It is also available as Prosta. . .

supplier is Indena s.a. (Milan, Italy) which offers pygeum purified soft extract, which is standardized to contain 1301 total sterols calculated as beta-**sitosterol**. Tadenan'm by DEBAT Laboratories (Garches, France), Pronitol"by Inofarma (Madrid, Spain), and Pygeum Capsules" by Murdock Madaus Schwabe (Springville, Utah) are also popular.

-**sitosterol** and tannins, recently scopoletin, sitosteryl 3-0-D-glucoside, and other sterols and steryl glucosides have been isolated from the drug. Phenylpropanes, including homovanillyl alcohol and. . .

Other constituents present in common valerian include choline (ca. 3%-), methyl 2-pyrrolyl ketone, chlorogenic acid, and caffeic acid; P-**sitosterol**; tannins; gums; and others.

63 L5 . . . and Breyer-Brandwijk, 1962). The oil extracted from the kernel constituted 44-51% w/w and is composed mainly of triglycerides and with small quantities of diglycerides, **phytosterols**, sterolesters and tocopherols. The oil contains pain-dtic acid 10-12% stearic acid 9-10%, oleic acid 30-40% and **linoleic acid** 40-48% w/w (Abu-Al-Futuh, 1983).

2 9

REFERENCES

References

Abdel-Rahirn, E.A.; El-Saadany, S.S. and Wasif, M.M. (1986), Biochemical dynamics of the **hypocholestromic** action of B.aegyptiaca fruit. Food Chen-, iistry 20.

64 L5

DETD Many pharmaceutical agents have been developed to treat or prevent atherosclerosis and its complications by controlling abnormally high blood LDL levels or **lowering cholesterol** levels. The most widely known of these agents include nicotinic acid, clofibrate, dextrothyroxine sodium, neomycin, beta-sitosterol, probucol, cholestyramine and HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, such as lovastatin and simvastatin. However, the usefulness of these agents is limited by the frequent occurrence. . .

Studies attempting to delineate the NADPH oxidase activation mechanism indicate that **unsaturated fatty**

acids, most potently arachidonic acid, directly activate NADPH oxidase. To ascertain if arachidonic acid activates the NADPH oxidase found in endothelial cells, studies were. . .

65 L5 . . . a deprotonatable hydrogen atom, R1 stands for a lower alkyl group and W stands for a halogen atom having activities of lowering **cholesterol**-level and lowering triglyceride-level, and being useful for prophylaxis and therapy of hyperlipidemia.

DETD DESCRIPTION

BENZOXAZEPINE COMPOUNDS, THEIR PRODUCTION AND USE AS LIPID LOWERING AGENTS

Technical Field

This invention relates to a benzoxazepine compound having an activity of **lowering cholesterol**-level and an activity of lowering triglyceride-level and useful for prophylaxis and therapy of hyperlipemia.

As pharmaceutical compositions for **lowering cholesterol** in blood, attention has been drawn to those for controlling the biosynthesis of cholesterol, besides those of inhibiting its absorption by binding bile. . .

In view of the triglyceride-lowering activity, **cholesterol-lowering** activity and biological properties of the compound of the formula (1), the compound is especially useful for the therapy and prophylaxis of hyperlipemia,. . .

gemfibrozil], nicotinic acid, its derivatives and analogues [e.g. acipimox and probucoll, bile acid binding resins [e.g. cholestyramine and cholestypol), compounds inhibiting cholesterol absorption [e.g. **sitosterol** or neomycin), compounds controlling the biosynthesis of cholesterol [e.g. HMG-CoA reductase inhibiting agents such as lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin], and squalene epoxidase inhibiting. . .

dextrin, starch (e.g. corn starch), microcrystalline cellulose, agar, alginates, chitins, chitosans, pectins, tragacanth gum, acacia, gelatins, collagens, casein, albumin, synthetic or semi-synthetic polymers or **glycerides**. These compositions may optionally contain further additives, like in usual cases, for example, an inert diluent, a lubricant such as stearic acid and. . .

Industrial Applicability

The compounds of this invention have a squalene synthetase inhibitory activity, a **cholesterol lowering** activity and a triglyceride lowering activity, and are useful as a prophylactic and therapeutic agent of hyperlipemia as an agent of lowering lipids,. . .

L5 ANSWER 66 OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996038132 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH): METHOD OF ALTERING THE CONTENTS OF EGGS
TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDE DE MODIFICATION DU CONTENU DES OEUFS
INVENTOR(S): MEIER, Albert, H.; WILSON, John, M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY AND
AGRICULTURAL AND; MEIER, Albert, H.; WILSON, John, M.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9638132	A1	19961205
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL-AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR TD TG		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1996-US7742 19960522
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): US 1995-455390 19950531
ABEN A method for reducing the total fat and cholesterol contents and
the ratio of saturated to **unsaturated fatty**

acids and for increasing
total protein content in eggs produced by animals is described. The
level of L-Dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA) in the bloodstream of the
poultry is elevated so as to cause the animals to produce eggs which
have a reduced cholesterol content and eggs which have a lower ratio of
saturated to **unsaturated fatty acids**. In a
preferred embodiment the L-
DOPA is orally administered to poultry by incorporation in the food for
said poultry.

ABF Procédé permettant de réduire la teneur totale en graisses et en
cholesterol ainsi que le rapport entre les acides gras saturés et
insaturés, et d'augmenter la teneur totale en protéines dans les oeufs
d'animaux. Selon ledit procédé, on élève le taux de L-
dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA) dans le sang des volailles de manière à
les amener à produire des oeufs à teneur réduite en cholesterol, et des
oeufs présentant un rapport réduit entre les acides gras saturés et les
acides gras non saturés. Dans l'une des réalisations préférées, on
administre le L-DOPA per os aux volailles en le mélangeant à leur
alimentation.

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996038047 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH): FAT BASED FOOD PRODUCTS
TITLE (FRENCH): PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES A BASE DE GRAISSES
INVENTOR(S): LIEVENSE, Lourus, Cornelis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNILEVER N.V.; UNILEVER PLC; LIEVENSE, Lourus,
Cornelis
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9638047	A1	19961205
DESIGNATED STATES:	AL-AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN		

L5 ANSWER 99 OF 99 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 72:27489 USPATFULL

TITLE: CERTAIN THIENYL ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON AMIDES

INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Yoshio, Amagasaki-shi, Japan

Aono, Shunji, Toyonaka-shi, Japan

Fukushima, Hideaki, Nishinomiya-shi, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Company, Ltd., Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3666774	19720530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1969-854308	19690829 (4)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1968-64394	19680907
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rotman, Alan L.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Stevens, Davis, Miller & Mosher	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
LINE COUNT:	489	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A novel fatty acid amide useful as an anti-arteriosclerotic agent which is represented by the formula,

wherein R represents a saturated or unsaturated straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 15 to 25 carbon atoms which may bear a hydroxyl group, A represents a lower alkyl group, aryl group or aralkyl group and B represents a hetero-cyclic radical containing a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom, such as, for example, .alpha.-(thienyl or pyridyl)-ethyl or benzyl amide of linoleic acid, isostearic acid, linolenic acid, oleic acid or safflower oil. These compounds are prepared by reacting the appropriate fatty acid or reactive derivative with an amine of the formula,

These compounds may be incorporated in foodstuffs or ingested with a suitable carrier.

MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG
CI CM GA GN ML MR TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1996-EP2344 19960531
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): NL 1995-95201444.7 19950601
NL 1995-95202042.8 19950725

ABEN The invention concerns a fat based food product comprising natural fat components which have a blood **cholesterol**

lowering effect in amounts sufficient to obtain a blood **cholesterol**

lowering effect if the food product is used according to the common needs and customs of the consumer, wherein at least one compound of tocotrienol, oryzanol and **phytosterol** is present, and preferably at least one compound of

oryzanol

and **phytosterol**. In a further preferred embodiment the fat in the

product comprises at least 30 wt.%, preferably at least 45 wt.% of pufa-triglycerides. By the regular consumption of the now found fat based food products a positive contribution to health in general, and in particular to the lowering of the blood cholesterol level can be found.

ABF L'invention concerne un produit alimentaire a base de graisses, qui comprend des constituants de graisses naturelles qui abaissent le taux de cholesterol dans le sang dans une mesure suffisante pour parvenir a un abaissement du taux de cholesterol dans le sang lorsque ledit produit alimentaire est utilise en fonction des habitudes et des besoins courants du consommateur. Les graisses contenues dans le produit alimentaire comprennent au moins un compose du groupe tocotrienol, oryzanol et **phytosterol**, et de preference, au moins un compose du groupe

oryzanol et **phytosterol**. Dans un autre mode de realisation prefere, les

graisses contenues dans le produit alimentaire comprennent au moins 30 % en poids, de preference au moins 45 % en poids de pufa-triglycerides. La consommation reguliere de ces nouveaux produits a base de graisses participe de maniere generale a un bon etat de sante, notamment par abaissement du taux de cholesterol dans le sang.

L5 ANSWER 68 OF 99 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992019640 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH): A SUBSTANCE FOR LOWERING HIGH CHOLESTEROL LEVEL IN SERUM AND A METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME
TITLE (FRENCH): SUBSTANCE SERVANT A ABAISSER UN TAUX DE CHOLESTEROL ELEVE DANS UN SERUM, ET PROCEDE DE PREPARATION DE CETTE SUBSTANCE
INVENTOR(S): MIETTINEN, Tatu; VANHANEN, Hannu; WESTER, Ingmar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): RAISION MARGARIINI OY; MIETTINEN, Tatu; VANHANEN, Hannu; WESTER, Ingmar
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9219640	A1	19921112
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DESIGNATED STATES: AT AU BE BG CA CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IT JP LU MC
NL NO PL RO SE SU

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1991-FI139 19910503

ABEN The invention relates to a substance which **lowers**

cholesterol

levels in serum and which is a **beta-sitostanol** fatty acid ester or fatty

acid ester mixture, and to a method for preparing the same. The substance can be used as such or added to food.

ABF L'invention se rapporte a une substance qui sert a abaisser des taux de cholesterol eleves dans du serum et qui se compose d'un ester d'acide gras de beta-**sitostanol**, ou d'un melange d'un ester d'acide gras, et a un procede de preparation de cette substance. Celle-ci peut etre utilisee telle quelle ou ajoutee a des aliments.

L5 ANSWER 69 OF 99 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:7728 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substance for lowering high cholesterol level in serum and methods for preparing and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Miettinen, Tatu, Espoo, Finland
Wester, Ingmar, Raisio, Finland
Vanhanen, Hannu, Helsinki, Finland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raisio Benecol, Ltd., Raisio, Finland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6174560	20010116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-190598	19981112 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1996-744009, filed on 5 Nov 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5958913 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-508623, filed on 28 Jul 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-140085, filed on 22 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502045	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1991-FI139	19910503
	WO 1992-WO19640	19921112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weddington, Kevin E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Arent, Fox Kintner Plotkin, Kahn	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1069	

AB The invention relates to a substance which lowers LDL cholesterol levels

in serum and which is fat soluble .beta.-**sitostanol** fatty acid ester, and to a method for preparing and using the same. The substance can be taken orally as a food additive, food substitute or supplement.

A daily consumption of the .beta.-**sitostanol** ester in an amount between about 0.2 and about 20 g/day has been shown to reduce the absorption of biliary and endogenic cholesterol.

L5 ANSWER 86 OF 99 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:117484 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substance for lowering high cholesterol level in serum
and methods for preparing and using the same
INVENTOR(S): Miettinen, Tatu, Espoo, Finland
Vanhanen, Hannu, Helsinki, Finland
Wester, Ingmar, Raisio, Finland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raisio Benecol Ltd., Raisio, Finland (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5958913	19990928
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-744009	19961105 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-508623, filed on 28 Jul 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-140085, filed on 22 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502045	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1991-FI139	19910503
	WO 1992-WO19640	19921112
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weddington, Kevin E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nikaido Marmelstein Murray & Oram LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1109	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a substance which lowers LDL cholesterol
levels

in serum and which is fat soluble .beta.-**sitostanol** fatty acid
ester, and to a method for preparing and using the same. The substance
can be taken orally as a food additive, food substitute or supplement.

A daily consumption of the .beta.-**sitostanol** ester in an amount
between about 0.2 and about 20 g/day has been shown to reduce the

L5 ANSWER 94 OF 99 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:24932 USPATFULL

TITLE: Use of a stanol fatty acid ester for reducing serum cholesterol level

INVENTOR(S): Miettinen, Tatu, Helsinki, Finland
Vanhanen, Hannu, Helsinki, Finland
Wester, Ingmar, Raisio, Finland

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raision Tehtaat Oy AB, Raisio, Finland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5502045	19960328
	WO 9219640	19921112
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-140085	19931122 (8)
	WO 1991-FI139	19910503
		19931122 PCT 371 date
		19931122 PCT 102(e) date
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Weddington, Kevin E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Vickers, Daniels & Young	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	590	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a substance which **lowers** **cholesterol** levels in serum and which is a .beta.-**sitostanol** fatty acid ester or fatty acid ester mixture, and to a method for preparing the same. The substance can be used as such or a

L5 ANSWER 92 OF 99 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:80928 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of altering the contents of eggs

INVENTOR(S): Meier, Albert H., Baton Rouge, LA, United States

Wilson, John M., Charlestown, MA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Supervisors of Louisiana University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, LA,
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5665375	19970909
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-455390	19950531 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Darby & Darby	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	410	

AB A method for reducing the total fat and cholesterol contents and the ratio of saturated to **unsaturated fatty acids** and for increasing total protein content in eggs produced by animals is described. The level of n-Dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA) in the bloodstream of the poultry is elevated so as to cause the animals to produce eggs which have a reduced cholesterol content and eggs which have a lower ratio of saturated to **unsaturated fatty acids**. In a preferred embodiment the L-DOPA is orally

=> d his

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FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:45:08 ON 05 FEB 2001

L1	1515 S PHYTOSTENOL? OR PHYSTEROL? OR SITOSTEROL? OR SITOSTANOL?
L2	144638 S FATTY(W)ACID?
L3	828 S L1 AND L2
L4	234537 S ENCAPSULAT? OR GELATIN?
L5	394 S L4 AND L3
L6	4045 S ENCAPSULAT? (5A) GELATIN?
L7	26 S L6 AND L3

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:170234 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions comprising cyclosporins
INVENTOR(S): Hauer, Birgit, Lahr, Germany, Federal Republic of
Meinzer, Armin, Freiburg/Munzingen, Germany, Federal
Republic of
Posanski, Ulrich, Freiburg, Germany, Federal Republic
of
Richter, Friedrich, Schonbuhl-Urtenen, Switzerland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6007840	19991228
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-184547	19981102 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1997-811749, filed on 6 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5866159 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1995-430770, filed on 27 Apr 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5741512 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-259951, filed on 15 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a division of Ser.	
No.	US 1992-990734, filed on 15 Dec 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342625 which is a continuation of Ser.	
No.	US 1991-680211, filed on 4 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-406656, filed on 13 Sep 1989, now abandoned	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1988-21754	19880916
	GB 1989-2900	19890209
	GB 1989-2903	19890209
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kalinchak, Stephen G.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	96	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2241	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		
AB	Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a cyclosporin, e.g. Ciclosporin or [Nva].sup.2 -Ciclosporin, in "microemulsion pre-concentrate" and microemulsion form. The compositions typically comprise (1.1) a C.sub.1-5 alkyl or tetrahydrofurfuryl di- or partial-ether of a low molecular weight mono- or poly-oxy-alkane diol, e.g. Transcutol or Glycofurool, as hydrophilic component. Compositions are also provided comprising a cyclosporin and (1.1) and, suitably, also a saccharide monoester, e.g. raffinose or saccharose monolaurate. Dosage forms include topical formulations and, in particular, oral dosage forms.	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:159981 USPATFULL
TITLE: Microemulsion preconcentrates comprising cyclosporins
INVENTOR(S): Sherman, Bernard Charles, Willowdale, Canada

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:150895 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pharmaceutical acceptable compositions containing an alcohol and a hydrophobic drug

INVENTOR(S): Sherman, Bernard C., 50 Oldcolony Road, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2L 2K1

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5843891	19981201
	WO 9425068	19941110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-537697	19951027 (8)
	WO 1994-CA222	19940422
		19951027 PCT 371 date
		19951027 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	NZ 1993-247516	19930428
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Spivack, Phyllis G.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	578	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sherman, Bernard C., Weston, Canada (non-U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5998365	19991207
	WO 9722358	19970626
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-77803	19980615 (9)
	WO 1996-CA803	19961203
		19980615 PCT 371 date
		19980615 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	NZ 1995-280689	19951215
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Moezie, F. T.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nixon & Vanderhye P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	524	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A pharmaceutical composition in the form of a microemulsion
preconcentrate comprising a cyclosporin dissolved in a solvent system
further comprising a hydrophobic component, a hydrophilic component,
and
a surfactant, wherein either the hydrophobic component is selected from
tocol, tocopherols, tocotrienols, and derivatives thereof, or the
hydrophilic component is selected from propylene carbonate or
polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of less than
1000.

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FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PCTFULL, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:45:08 ON 05 FEB 2001

L1 1515 S PHYTOSTENOL? OR PHYSTEROL? OR SITOSTEROL? OR SITOSTANOL?
L2 144638 S FATTY(W)ACID?
L3 828 S L1 AND L2
L4 234537 S ENCAPSULAT? OR GELATIN?
L5 394 S L4 AND L3
L6 4045 S ENCAPSULAT?(5A)GELATIN?
L7 26 S L6 AND L3
L8 26 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s hypocholest? or lower(3a)cholest? or reduct(3a)cholest?

L9 3460 HYPOCHOLEST? OR LOWER(3A) CHOLEST? OR REDUCT(3A) CHOLEST?

=> s l8 and l9

L10 3 L8 AND L9

=> d ibib abs 1-3

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999025362 PCTFULL
TITLE (ENGLISH): USE OF MIXTURES OF ACTIVE AGENTS CONTAINING
PHYTOSTENOL FOR
PRODUCING **HYPOCHOLESTERAEMIC** PREPARATIONS
TITLE (FRENCH): UTILISATION DE MELANGES DE PRINCIPES ACTIFS CONTENANT
DU
PHYTOSTENOL POUR LA PRODUCTION D'AGENTS
HYPOCHOLESTERINEMIQUES
TITLE (GERMAN): VERWENDUNG VON **PHYTOSTENOL** ENTHALTENDEN
WIRKSTOFFMISCHUNGEN ZUR
HERSTELLUNG VON **HYPOCHOLESTERINAEMISCHEN**
MITTELN
INVENTOR(S): FABRY, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HENKEL KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: German
LANGUAGE OF FILING: German
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9925362	A1	19990527
DESIGNATED STATES:	AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ HU ID IS JP KR LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SI SK TR UA US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE		

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-EP7059 19981105
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL): DE 1997-197 50 453.1 19971114

ABEN According to the invention, mixtures of active agents containing
a) **phytostenols** and/or **phytostenol** esters and b)
conjugated **fatty acids**
are used to produce **hypocholesteraeimic** preparations. These
mixtures have
a synergistic effect in reducing the cholesterol content of serum. When
encapsulated in **gelatine** the preparations can also be
administered

orally in higher doses without any problems.

ABFR L'invention concerne l'utilisation de melanges de principes actifs pour la production d'agents **hypocholesterinamiques**. Ces melanges de principes actifs contiennent (a) des **phytostenols** et/ou des esters de **phytostenol** et (b) des acides gras conjugues. Les melanges presentent un effet synergique lors de la reduction de la teneur en cholesterol dans le serum. Par encapsulage dans de la gelatine, ces agents peuvent sans probleme etre administres a fortes doses par voie orale.

ABDE Zur Herstellung von **hypocholesterinaemischen** Mitteln wird die Verwendung von Wirkstoffmischungen vorgeschlagen, enthaltend (a) **Phytostenole** und/oder **Phytostenolester** und (b) konjugierte Fettsaeuren. Die Mischungen weisen einen synergistischen Effekt bei der Verminderung des Cholesteringehaltes im Serum auf. Durch Verkapselung in Gelatine lassen sich die Mittel problemlos auch oral in hoeheren Dosen verabreichen.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 MicroPatent
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999025361 PCTFULL
 TITLE (ENGLISH): USE OF SELECTED **PHYTOSTENOL** ESTERS FOR PRODUCING **HYPOCHOLESTERAEMIC** PREPARATIONS
 TITLE (FRENCH): UTILISATION D'ESTERS DE **PHYTOSTENOL** SELECTIONNES POUR LA PRODUCTION D'AGENTS **HYPOCHOLESTERINEMQUES**
 TITLE (GERMAN): VERWENDUNG VON AUSGEWAELTEN **PHYTOSTENOLESTERN** ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON **HYPOCHOLESTERINAEMISCHEN** MITTELN
 INVENTOR(S): FABRY, Bernd
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HENKEL KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT AUF AKTIEN
 LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: German
 LANGUAGE OF FILING: German
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	WO 9925361	A1	19990527
DESIGNATED STATES:	AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ HU ID IS JP KR LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI TR UA US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE		
APPLICATION INFO.:	WO 1998-EP7057		19981105
PRIORITY (ORIGINAL):	DE 1997-197 50 422.1		19971114

ABEN According to the invention, **phytostenol** esters with a conjugated **fatty acid** base are used for producing **hypocholesteraeimic** preparations which are significantly more active than the comparable prior art. When **encapsulated** in **gelatine**, the preparations can also be administered orally in higher doses without any problems.

ABFR L'invention concerne l'utilisation d'esters de **phytostenol** a base d'acides gras conjugues pour la production d'agents **hypocholesterinamiques**. Ces produits ont une activite nettement plus elevee que celle des produits comparables correspondant a l'etat de la technique. Par encapsulage dans de la gelatine, les agents peuvent sans probleme etre administres a fortes doses par voie orale.

ABDE Zur Herstellung von **hypocholesterinaemischen** Mitteln wird die Verwendung von **Phytostenolestern** auf Basis konjugierter Fettsaeuren vorgeschlagen, die gegenueber den vergleichbaren Produkten des Stands der

Technik eine deutlich hoehere Aktivitaet aufweisen. Durch Verkapselung
in Gelatine lassen sich die Mittel problemlos auch oral in hoeheren Dosen
verabreichen.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:3534 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical
composition selectively lowering the blood-lipid level

INVENTOR(S): Hidvegi, Mate, 63, Hegedus Gy. u., Budapest 1133,
Hungary

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5277910	19940111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-989140	19921211 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	HU 1991-3928	19911212
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rollins, John W.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	600	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a process for the preparation of a selective
blood-lipid-level-lowering pharmaceutical composition by extraction of
the seed, root, stalk and/or leaves of alfalfa. According to the
process
of the invention, the extraction is carried out with water or an
aqueous
solution of a temperature of at least 40.degree. C. and a pH of at most
8, whereafter the extract obtained is transformed alone or together
with
hardly or not digestible polysaccharides and optionally with carriers
commonly used in the pharmaceutical industry to a pharmaceutical
composition. The composition according to the invention contains
neither
canavanine (being a toxic amino acid) nor coumestrol (possessing
hormone
effect).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TITLE: Substituted fructose compounds and vitamin supplements
and methods for making same
INVENTOR(S): Mitchell, David C., 2472 S. 9th East #8, Salt Lake
City, UT, United States 84106

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4705875	19871110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1986-847423	19860401 (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1984-620131, filed on 13 Jun 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4588717	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Sneed, Helen M. S.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Workman, Nydegger & Jensen	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1823	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel compounds, vitamin supplements,
diet pills, and methods for making the same. The vitamin supplements
include one or more phytosterol esters, such as esters of
sitosterol or stigmasterol, and/or one or more novel substituted
fructose compounds. The diet pills within the scope of the invention
include antitrypsin, and may be combined with the vitamin supplements
to
provide diet vitamin supplements.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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